Campbell Interurban Press.

Fourteenth Year. CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907. No. 2.

Promotion and General News

PROMOTION MEN IN CONVENTION

ANNUAL MEETING OF PENINSULA LEAGUE IS HELD AT SUNNYVALE AND IS OF INTEREST.

Better Highways, Lower Commutation Rates and Abolition of Billboards Are Subjects Discussed.

The Peninsula Promotion League held its first annual meeting at Sunnyvale Friday, June 28th. Delegates were present from South City, San Mateo, Belmont, Redwood City, Palo Alto, Mayfield, Mountain View and Sunnyvale.

In the unavoidable absence of Marshall Black, president of the league, W. J. Martin of South City, vice-president, occupied the chair. C. N. Kirkbride, of San Mateo, was the secretary.

The delegates were met at the train by a committee of citizens and were entertained at lunch at the Sunnyvale hotel.

The delegates were welcomed to "the City of Destiny" in a brief address by Assemblyman C. C. Spalding, and a response was made by the chairman.

The special committee on signboards made a report deprecating the placing of billboards through the valley and requesting property owners, realty agents and all organizations to use their influence to abate this practice. A number of talks were made, all adverse to the use of billobards and large signs as being unnecessary and tending to mar the natural beauty of scenery and cheapen the country. Mr. Spalding said the last legislature had passed an act regulating this matter, but the governor had failed to sign it. It now rested with boards of supervisors to regulate the use of signs. The idea prevailed that the imposition of a heavy fine by the supervisors would be effective in having such signs removed.

On motion, committees were named to appear before the boards of supervisors and advocate such license. P. P. Chamberlain and P. A. Roussell were chosen for San Mateo county and W. A. Clark and W. E. Crossman for Santa Clara county.

El Camino Real.

The committee on roads made a report in regard to having a good highway provided from San Jose to San Francisco. The report showed that the San Francisco road is in fair condition except through the hills north of Palo Alto, where it is almost impassable for automobiles. George H. Hook gave statistics showing that from 600 to 1,000 cars went from San Francisco to San Jose each Saturday and Sunday and 90 per cent of these went by the way of Oakland. If this road were put in condition all of this travel would come down the peninsula and thousands of dollars would be spent in the different towns.

Mr. Martin said his township (South City) was not able to bear the heavy cost of this work and accused Supervisor MacBain, of Menlo Park, of selfishness in attempting to bond the third township separately for road purposes and thus escape helping in this work which would benefit the whole country.

After further discussion the matter was referred to the billboard committee with instructions to prepare strong resolutions in favor of the road to be presented to the supervisors of San Mateo county.

The committee on smelters reported progress and was given further time.

The question of the development of water transportation for the peninsula was discussed, but as it was a new topic and a comprehensive one action was deferred until the next quarterly meeting.

Commutation Rates.

George H. Hook, proprietor of one of Sunnyvale's large canneries, and L. M. Brinker, manager of Libby, McNeil & Libby's big cannery there, spoke of the difficulty of securing help, which was largely due to the high commutation rates charged by the Southern Pacific. They also urged that more equable freight regulations must be secured in order to place the Sunnyvale manufactories on a basis to compete with factories in other places. It was urged especially that concessions should be granted to the cannery help this season.

The matter was reefrred to a committee which will act promptly in the emergency case and later this committee will take up with the Southern Pacific officials the question of lower commutation fares for the entire peninsula and of freight regulations. This committee is composed of the following gentlemen: F. H. Thorpe, Redwood City; W. E. Crossman, Sunnyvale; A. M. Free, Mountain View; E. D. Carothers, Mayfield; H. W. Simkins, Palo Alto; Captain Royden, San Mateo; P. A. Roussell, Belmont, and E. W. Langenbach, South City.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected for the next year:

President—W. J. Martin, South City.

Vice-president—P. P. Chamberlain, Redwood City.

Secretary—C. N. Kirkbride, San Mateo.

Treasurer—W. E. Crossman, Sunnyvale.

On invitation of Redwood City, the next quarterly meeting will be held in that town.

After the close of the session the delegates were taken for a brief visit to Sunnyvale's various manufactories—the Hendy Machine Works, the Goldy Machine Works, the Hook Canneries, the Libby, McNeil & Libby Canneries, the Century Roofing plant, the Parafine Paint Works and the packing house.

RAILROADS PREPARING FOR TWO-CENT FARES

Chicago, June 24.—The railroad rate clerks are working night and day to put passenger traffics of the majority of the roads upon a 2-cent basis, to comply with the new laws of various states. Thousands of new tariffs must be compiled, and it is thought the interstate commission, in view of the herculean task, will authorize the roads to put the reduced rates into effect as rapidly as they are compiled under the head of "Emergency Rates." The law requires thirty days notice, but it is believed this will be waived in the face of the emergency. The reduction of rates will begin with the large commercial centers, working out as rapidly as possible to the smaller places.

Nominally, the interstate rates are supposed to be upon a 3-cent basis, but the roads actually receive but a trifle over 2 cents a mile, due to reductions for conventions. Public sentiment seems to demand a flat 2-cent rate and the railroad presidents will not oppose the public sentiment at this time. The western roads will be hit hardest by the 2-cent rate, for their sparsely settled territories will not respond to the stimulus of the cheaper rates, as will the more thickly settled eastern districts. The reduction of one-way and round-trip tickets to a basis of 2-cents a mile may cause an increase in the travel which will more than offset the special business created by the convention and other rates, but the western roads doubt it.

Honestly Managed Roads Will Gain.

The movement to regulate railways by law has come to stay. The people of this country have made up their minds—and wisely made up their minds—to exercise a closer control over all kinds of public service corporations, including railways. Every honestly managed railroad will gain and not lose by the policy. The men more anxious to manipulate stocks than to make the management of their roads efficient and honest are the only ones who have cause to oppose it.

We who believe in steady and healthy progress stand unalterably for the new era of widest publicity and of fair dealing on the part of railroads with stockholders, passengers and shippers.—President Roosevelt.

The official program bulletin of the fiftieth anniversary convention of the National Educational Association which is to be held at Los Angeles from July 8 to 12, 1907, has just been published, and a copy has been received at this office. The program shows that the session is to be an unusually interesting one. Arrangements have been made whereby the visitors may take many side trips in California, including Stanford University.

CALIFORNIA PRESS ASSOC'N ENGROSSES RESOLUTIONS

Prominent State Editors Speak of Importance of Coming Irrigation Congress.

The following resolutions have been adopted by unanimous vote of the California Press Association:

"Whereas, The National Irrigation Congress has been largly instrumental in the development of national policies of arid land reclamation and forest protection, and thereby contributed materially to the progress and prosperity of the nation; and,

"Whereas, The Fifteenth National Irrigation Congress will be held in Sacramento, September 2nd to 7th inclusive, next, thereby affording to the people of this state an opportunity to advance the splendid purposes of the congress, and at the same time contribute to the upbuilding of California; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California Press Association in regular session, that we thoroughly appreciate the value and importance of the National Irrigation Congress to the nation at large and to California, and to pledge our hearty support to the effort to make the fifteenth session a distinguished success and a large factor in natural progress; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the president of the California Press Association is hereby authorized to name delegates to represent this body in the congress and to appoint committees to extend hospitalities and courtesies to visiting editors."

Expression of Thanks.

The California Press Association at the conclusion of its recent excursion to Lake Tahoe, and of which Mr. H. W. Simkins of The Times has written so fully and interestingly, has expressed its thanks as follows:

"Whereas, The excursion to Tahoe was one of the most delightful yet indulged in by the California Press Association, and

"Whereas, The [illegible] sible through the [illegible] Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Lake Tahoe Railway & Transportation Company, and

"Whereas, Paul Shoup, the assistant general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company, D. L. Bliss, Jr., general manager of the Lake Tahoe Railway & Transportation Company, and C. W. Nelson, San Francisco agent of the latter company, were untiring in their efforts to meet the desires and arrange for the comfort of all, and

"Whereas, Mrs. Alice Richardson, the peerless manager of Tahoe Tavern, and her host of able assistants, did all in their power to make the stay of the association at the tavern a pleasant one, and most admirably succeeded in the attempt, and

"Whereas, The American Type Founders Company, the Keystone Type Foundry and A. Zellerbach & Sons, of San Francisco, provided the excursionists with good things to eat and smoke all along the way; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the members of the California Press Association and their ladies are herewith unequivocally extended to the companies and the individuals mentioned; and, further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers owned or controlled by the members of the association and that copies be forwarded to each company and person named herein. Respectfully,

"Will N. Speegle, Standard, Eureka (chairman; D. G. Holt, Outlook, Santa Monica; Irving Martin, Record, Stockton; W. J. Boyd, News, Sausalito; C. D. Radcliffe, Sun, Merced; D. J. Reese, Free Press, Ventura; J. Sherman McDowell, Argus, Alameda (committee).

"Attest: Friend W. Richardson, president; R. H. Jury, secretary."

Sanitarium for San Mateo.

San Mateo is promised a first-class hospital in the near future, a number of the leading physicians of that progressive town having decided to undertake the establishment of a sanitarium. They plan a stock corporation, with the object of building a steel and stone structure, which will be elaborately equipped and rendered equal to any institution of its kind and size in San Francisco. The following physicians are actively interested in the project: N. D. Morrison, W. C. Chichester, H. D. Powers, W. C. Baker and A. L. Offield.

Santa Clara County and Valley

BOARD OF EDUCATION IN REGULAR WEEKLY SESSION

The county board of education met in regular session June 29th, all the members being present.

A renewal was granted of the special certificate in drawing of Burgess Lorigan Healy.

Julia Farney was recommended to the state board of education for a grammar grade life diploma and for a normal document.

Lizzie McKiernan was recommended to the state board for a normal document.

Mrs. Edna Clinton Ridley was granted a grammar grade certificate on a San Jose State Normal School diploma.

Five of the applicants in the recent examination for teachers' certificates were successful, one of these having been examined for a special certificate. There were seven applicants, two of them failing to reach the required standard.

Certificates have been issued on the examinations as follows: Special certificate in commercial work to Beverly Deuel; grammar grade certificates to Abigail F. McKee, Harriett R. Palmer, Alta Mercy and Gladys W. Clark.

NO LICENSE REQUIRED TO WHIP STREAMS OF STATE

In answer to many queries as to whether the new game law, passed by the legislature last winter, requires fishermen to take out and pay for a license, Chief Deputy Warden Charles Vogelsang of the state fish and game commission says:

"Only hunters are required to pay a license, while men of the rod are exempt. The law is plain enough on its face, and it is not necessary to split hairs over its interpretation. If it had been the intention to have fishermen pay a license the law would have expressly stated that [illegible] son in the state of California who hunts, pursues or kills any of the wild birds or animals protected by the laws of this state without first procuring a license therefor as provided in this act is guilty of a misdemeanor.' No mention is made of fish or fishermen. The license for hunters is $1, $10 and $25 per year, depending upon whether they are citizens of California, nonresident citizens of the United States or aliens."

W. C. T. U. OF TWO COUNTIES IN QUARTERLY SESSION

The quarterly executive board meeting of the Santa Clara and San Mateo county W. C. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. S. J. Dorr, its president, in San Jose on Friday, June 28th, ten of the twelve unions being represented by president or superintendent.

Reports presented told of earnest work for the soldiers' library at Monterey; of the zeal for the organization of more loyal temperance legions.

Regarding the prize essay money for the forthcoming contestants, $10 was voted for first prize and $7 for the second.

Earnest effort will be given to the reorganization of a union at Redwood City before the state convention.

The new president of Sunnyvale Union, Mrs. Kizer, told of protest work in that little city.

The afternoon session was opened by a Bible reading, conducted by Mrs. Mae Whitman; subject, "Walking in the Light."

The new superintendent of song, Mrs. Jackson, led the singing.

Several new superintendents were appointed, among them being Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, parliamentarian.

The county now has twenty-six departments with a worker at the head who reports quarterly the success of her work.

Onions for Us All.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Michigan, who must be a brainstorm specialist, announces that the United States is becoming a nation of idiots, merely because we are going the pace that kills. He says that insanity has increased 300 per cent in fifty years, and that in 300 years the entire population of Illinois will be imbeciles. The only thing that will prevent this untoward result is to halt and change diet. Those that feel a trifle crazy should eat onions.—Ex.

PREPARING PLANS TO RESTORE CAMINO REAL

The beginning of a work of statewide interest and importance is the improvement by the town of San Mateo of the avenue which is to be known as El Camino Real, and which is a section of the ancient road that extended from Mission Dolores in San Francisco all the way down to Mission San Diego.

After the Americanization of California, the King's highway, or El Camino Real, was not accorded the attention necessary to keep it in condition, and the very name was almost forgotten when it was revived on account of the demand for a highway adown the state.

The automobilists are responsible in a great measure for the revival of the scheme for a road of uniform width and grade over the course of the old Spanish highway. Such a road would be of incalculable benefit to the farmers and fruitgrowers along the way, as well as of immeasurable value as a great pleasure drive.

Dried Fruits and Germicides.

If the secretary of agriculture insists on the rigid exclusion of sulphur as a means for bleaching dried fruit he will do serious injury to one of the most important industries of California. The practice of sulphuring apricots and other fruit has become practically universal in this state, and the method of its application is no more injurious to the food value of the product than is the practice of sulphuring wine barrels to destroy acetic germs. Indeed, the object sought to be attained is very much the same. The sulphur is used chiefly as a germacide and incidentally as a means to bleach the fruit and make the color lighter. The sulphur does not enter into the composition of the product to any appreciable degree. It is quite doubtful if a chemical analysis of the fruit would show anything more than the faintest trace of sulphur.

If it be asked why fruitgrowers cannot dispense with sulphur altogether, the answer is that in open-air drying some form of germicide is absolutely necessary, and experience has shown that sulphur is both effective and inexpensive, without materially affecting the food value of the product. In a word the condition is this, that if some germicide is not permitted the open-air dried fruit industry of California becomes impossible.—Call.

Outings for Refugee Boys.

San Jose, July 1.—One hundred and fifty boys from the refugee camps of San Francisco arrived Saturday morning on their way to the country. They were in two groups, one bound for the boys' outing farm in the foothills near this city and the other for Carmel and the southern part of the state.

Eighteen boys, who had earned their own passage money and their uniforms, were taken to the outing farm. This institution was recently established by the Boys' Outing Farm Association and is a direct result of the efforts of Mrs. Bertha M. Rice of this city. The camp will remain in active operation during the summer.

Thirty-five more boys will be down the first of the week, and upward of 100 will spend some weeks of outdoor life at the farm during the summer. A military camp has been established, which is under the charge of Professor C. E. Todd of the Mount Tamalpais military academy and J. H. Beers of San Francisco. Virtually all of the boys who will spend their summers at the outing farm are under 15 years of age.

Courts Take Vacation.

The annual vacation for superior courts of this county begins the first of July and continues for two months. This affects all three departments of the superior court.

During the vacation no cases will be tried except by agreement of attourneys and court. The clerk's office will be open for the filing of papers and all other business of like nature. No business will be done in the courts except on certain days which have been set aside for hearing the law and motion calendars. These will be heard in Departments 1 and 2 on July 5th and 26th and on August 16th. The probate calendar in Department 2 will be called on the same dates.

GOOD PROFITS FROM BERRIES.

There is probably no other agricultural industry in this immediate vicinity that has paid such average high profiits as the growing of berries. But, like all crops, there is now and then a year when the income from the berry farms falls below the average. Because this has occurred once or twice in recent years, the growers have plowed up their berry fields.

This season there is a less acreage in berries in this vicinity than there has been in years. Yet, with perhaps less than the average yield, those who are growing berries this year are realizing big profits. The demand is greater than the supply and so far this season the price in the local market has not fallen below 10 cents a basket or 25 cents for three baskets, nor is the price likely to rule lower. This is practically double the usual price.

One grower north of town will realize a profit of $3,000 or $4,000 from a small tract. The handsome appearance and excellent flavor of berries grown in this vicinity give them a preference in the San Francisco market.

The berry fields yield two good crops during the season and there is no time from March to December when there are not ripe berries on the vines. The crop is one of the surest that is grown and one of the most profitable. In view of these facts it seems strange that the industry does not assume larger proportions here, especially as the nearness to the San Francisco market gives this section an advantage over other parts of the state.

TREND OF SUBURBAN HOMES.

The collision between two ferry steamers on the bay last night was fortunately unattended by loss of life. Yet such an accident is liable to occur at any time with the loss of many lives. It is a danger that the across-the-bay commuters must always face, and the ferry trip is not always pleasant.

Now that the Southern Pacific has established an excellent peninsula train service (one that is to be further improved [illegible]) [illegible] is running all trains on time, citizens of San Francisco who desire a country home will not hesitate to select some locality down the peninsula rather than across the bay. The all-land trip is both pleasanter and safer, and with the improved service is quicker, while the climate is unequalled. Without any desire or intention to say anything detrimental to the towns across the bay, it is a fact which all must recognize that the natural growth of San Francisco, under equal conditions, must be to the south.

Los Gatos Fruit Union to Dissolve.

A petition for the dissolution of the Los Gatos Fruitgrowers Union was filed June 29th and will be heard in Department 1 of the superior court August 9th.

The petition for dissolution avers that the fruitgrowers' union has now no debts or obligations. It has sold all its property and has no assets. Owning nothing there is alleged to be no further use for the existence of the corporation. It was organized September 3, 1903.

The board of supervisors of Santa Cruz county have recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the killing of any deer until July 15, 1912. Another ordinance was passed prohibiting the catching of steelhead trout excepting between September 17th and October 23d, or between January 1st and May 1st.

Plans for Telephone Building.

Santa Clara's persistent complaint about the defective telephone service in that town has resulted in the decision by the Pacific States Telephone Company to install a new and up-to-date plant there. For that purpose a contract is to be let for the erection of a handsome telephone building. The plans are now being examined by the San Francisco officials of the corporation, and it is expected that negotiations will soon be completed for this improvement. The new equipment is already in storage at Santa Clara, awaiting the carrying

Hunt Brothers Company have their cannery at Los Gatos going on full time. Those who expect to work there will do well to call and register. The apricots and cherries now coming in are very fine.

There is a much heavier hay crop this season than was anticipated and some difficulty is being experienced in getting the hay baled. The price, however, remains from $16 to $20 a ton.

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We will allow a **cash discount** of 5 per cent (thereby making the price **$4.55 per pair**) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination.

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MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. "J L" CHICAGO, ILL.

CAMPBELL INTERURBAN PRESS

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ELGIN C. HURLBERT - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

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PRESS NOTES

Misses Smith and Dutton, of New Jersey have been spending a couple of weeks with Mr. Newcomb's family.

Prof. and Mrs. Smith and their daughter Miss Lillian are attending the National Teachers Convention at Los Angeles.

Miss Hattie Clark is home from a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Rucker, at Decoto.

Dr. W. D. Miner is home from his eastern trip. His mother accompanied him home, and she will make this here home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Doolittle have moved to Second street, occupying a portion of Mr. Waite's dwelling.

Mr. Timothy suffered another paralysis on July third, which has left him in very critical condition. He was removed to his son's home in San Jose, where everything possible is being done for him.

Minnie, Theodore and Helen Duncan of San Juan are visiting relatives here.

S. L. Hayes' family are home from their camping trip.

Miss Dawson is spending a few days at Prof. Smith's home on McCoy avenue.

Harmon Bibb was down from the metropolis to spend the 4th and Sunday at home.

At the meeting of the Improvement Club held on last Monday evening a plan was proposed to use one-half page a month in the Out West magazine, advertising Campbell, the cost to be $20 a month. The plan was approved and the agent authorized to represent the club in soliciting contributions to the fund. It is proproposed to try the advertising campaign for a year.

Mrs. M. E. White and son Charles are home from their sojourn at San Diego.

S. A. Moulton is again greeting his friends, having returned from San Diego. While he likes it there very much yet he thinks there is no place like the Santa Clara Valley.

Miss Anna Cooper has been elected vice-principal of the East San Jose school.

The San Tomas Drying and Packing Co. are adding quite an addition to their packing plant, in order to accommodate the increasing business.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at Coffee Club Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Leigh avenue friends of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Burns surprised them a few nights ago, by dropping in to spend the evening. A pleasant time was had.

Ada Rebekah Lodge had a very pleasant time at their meeting on Tuesday night when officers for the present term were installed and two candidates initiated. The drill team from Clara Rebekah Lodge of Santa Clara assisted in installing officers and delighted all by the grace and beauty of their work. The elective officers installed were: Past Noble Grand, Mrs. Leona Neff; Noble Grand, Mrs. Harriet Dunham; Vice-Grand, Mrs. Myrtle Johnson; Secretary, Miss Ethel Hills; Treasurer, Mrs. Lottie Miracle.

Mrs. F. Savage is improving after a short but severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and family who have been spending some time in the mountains.

Charles Merritt of Oakland returned home Friday after a few days' visit with friends in the country near here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill have gone to Oakland for a stay of several days.

Col. J. K. Ritter and wife of Oakland spent the Fourth and a few preceding days with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Black.

Miss Leona Gibson of Nevada, is visiting Mrs. Austin and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George Owsley of San Francisco are guests of Mrs. Owsley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Shaver.

Misses Zena and Ernestine Kennedy are staying a few days at the Farley camp in Sunset Park.

Miss Gertrude Shelly of Hollister is visiting Miss Ivy O'Connor.

Merle Lloyd was home from Oakland for a short visit.

Miss Floy Lloyd is home for the summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Bagwill entertained at a dinner party Thursday evening of last week in honor of Miss Elizabeth Sargent, who is leaving Morgan Hill. Covers were laid for eighteen.—*Morgan Hill Sun.*

The school trustees have completed the corps of teachers for coming year, as follows: Principal Graves, 7th and 8th grades; Miss Main, 5th and 6th; Miss Fablinger, 3rd and 4th; Miss Collins, 1st and 2nd. The three new teachers come highly recommended.

Gone to Her Reward.

Mrs. Martha Caldwell of Union Avenue, died on Sunday, June 30th, after a long illness, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. She had been a devoted Christian, of amiable disposition and her life was full of good works.

Mrs. Caldwell came to Campbell with her husband when the town was in its infancy and during these years made many close friends.

Besides the husband and daughter, Miss Luella Caldwell, who have been always with her, she leaves to mourn her going, a son in Southern California and one other daughter in the East.

The funeral was held from the family residence Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. A. H. Needham conducting the funeral and the music was rendered by Mrs. Hurlbert and Mr. Fowler.

Interment was at the Los Gatos cemetery.

Special Meetings Closed.

The special meetings at the Methodist Church which have been in progress for two weeks, were brought to a close, and while they have not all that had been hoped for, yet a deep interest has been manifest throughout the meetings. The Congregational Church congregation united with the Methodists in the Sunday evening services and the pastor, Rev. Geo. E. Atkinson has assisted in the work.

The singing of Evangelist C. H. Fowler was an inspiration to those who attended and his untiring efforts will long be remembered by the many friends he and his good wife have made while here.

Notice.

No more clubbing subscriptions will be received at the rates announced heretofore.

ELGIN C. HURLBERT,
Editor.

Female Help Wanted.

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Tuition may be used in any of these schools at student's convenience. Students have the benefit of the cooperation of all our schools in securing positions. Write to Heald's College in the city of your choice.

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SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing SATURDAY, JULY 6, we will begin our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale. This sale will be just as in the past a bonifide clearance sale, and everything we advertise will be carried out to the letter. Below we quote a few of our many bargains:

Youth's Suits, Long Pants
Ages 12 to 20 Years

In this department we will offer 329 Suits at half price.

Men's Pants

255 pair Men's Pants in up-to-date patterns at the following reduced prices:
$1.65 $1.95 $2.35

Boys' Short Pants Suits

179 Boys' Short Pants Suits at half-price

$6.00 Suits.....now $3.00
$5.00 Suits.....now $2.50
$3.00 Suits.....now $1.50

439 pair short pants, half-price

T. W. HOBSON CO.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
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Spring Semester, January 8 to June 6, 1907
A Thorough Education Under Christian Influences.

The College of Liberal Arts. Curriculum of four years, leading to the degree of A. B., Ph. B., B. S., or B. L.

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The Department of Elocution. Two years' course.

Gymnasium and Physical Training.

Write for General Bulletin of Information, or for Illustrated Bulletin of the Conservatory of Music.

For further information address

M. S. CROSS, Acting President, San Jose, Cal.

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For Boston Brown Bread, Griddle Cakes, Muffins and Plum Pudding.

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LATEST SPRING MILLINERY
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SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.

S. R. WADE, Master.
GEORGE S. ROBSON, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

W. L. DOWTON, Noble Grand.
R. E. GATES, Secretary.

Rebekahs

Ada Rebekah Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., meets the first and Third Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning sisters and brothers are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. LEONA NEFF, Noble Grand
MISS ETHEL HILLS, Secretary.

Degree of Honor

Wide Awake Lodge, No. 114, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

MRS. GERTRUDE A. BERRY, Chief of Honor.
MISS RUBY C. FORE, Recorder.

Ancient Order of United Workmen

Pride of the Valley Lodge, No. 315, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

N. A. BLAKE, Master Workman
C. H. WHITMAN, Recorder.

Patrons of Husbandry

Orchard City Grange, No. 333, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

A. C. KEESLING, Worthy Master.
MRS. O. A. PUTNAM, Worthy Secretary.

Woodmen of the World

Camp Moorpark, No. 671, meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning neighbors are invited to attend.

ALFRED BULMORE, Council Com.
L. W. HUTCHINS, Clerk.

Fraternal Aid Association

Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

S. M. LEARNED, President.
MRS. H. E. BRANDENBURG, Secretary.

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Nerve and Spine Specialist.
All diseases; no drugs. Students taught.
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Room 10 City Hall, San Jose. Phone, Brown 632

GEORGE W. WALDORF
Attorney at Law
Telephone—Office Main 271
The Rea Building San Jose, Cal.

JOHN F. DUNCAN
Notary Public
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F. B. BROWN
Attorney at Law
Phone Main 539
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Dentist
Graduate Dental Department of the University of California
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Residence, 94
Campbell, California

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Phone, Farmers 173

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86-88 EAST SANTA CLARA STREET

Students, Take Notice!

Scholarship in a First Class Business College.

For sale at a discount.

Enquire of Hurlbert & Dick.

FREE TRIP TO SAN JOSE

Save this and Wait

When the entire $50,000 stock of **STUART WILLIAMS,** San Jose, consisting of the highest grade of ladies', children's and infants' ready-to-wear garments, now under the management of **HANN BROTHERS** of **San Francisco,** to be sold for less than the raw material, in ten days, beginning Wednesday, July 10th, at 9 a. m.

FORCED!

Owing to the fact of Stuart Williams having overbought himself, and the season being very late, he found his shelves and counters loaded down, and bills coming due, so in order to raise the money to meet his obligations, he has contracted with the well-known firm of HANN BROTHERS of San Francisco, to dispose of his enormous stock in ten days, beginning Wednesday, July 10th, at 9 a. m.

It is not necessary for us to make mention of the quality of merchandise sold by **STUART WILLIAMS** of San Jose, from the very fact of his being in business in this city for the past three years, and making the greatest progress of any house in the city, and having always dealt honorably with the public, and always lived up to what he advertised; and you can rest assured these same methods will be carried out through the sale. Never before in the history of San Jose have the people of the city and surrounding country been able to buy merchandise at such ridiculously low prices. Two big floors of this season's new and fashionable ladies', children's and infants' ready-to-wear apparel to be slaughtered.

This cig store is now closed to re-mark and arrange stock for the great event, and will remain closed until Wednesday, July 10th, at 9 a. m. So be one of the first to get the pick.

Look for the Big Red Sign—Kann Bros., managing sale for Stuart Williams.

Railroad fare paid to purchasers of $15.00 and up.

It is impossible for us to make mention of every isem in stock, but if you will read the prices quoted below, which is only a few of the thousands of bargains awaiting you, will give you an idea how goods will fly.

Ladies' Furnishings

Ladies' 15c black hose, forced sale price..... 7c
" 20c black hose, forced sale price..... 9c
" 25c black hose, forced sale price.....14c
" 35c lace hose in black, brown white and fancy, forced sale price.....17c and 19c
" 10c linen handkerchiefs, forced sale price.....3c
" 15c and 20c linen handkerchiefs, forced sale...5c and 7c
" 15c Japanette initial, forced sale price..... 5c
" 15c wash belts, forced sale price..... .....5c and 7c
" 25c wash belts, forced sale price.....9 and 19c
" 35c mercerized canvas bags, forced sale price..... 8c
" 50c and 75c leather bags, forced sale price, 29c and 39c
" 50c leatherette bags, forced sale price.....19c
" 15c summer vests, forced sale price..... 7c
" 20c summer vests, forced sale price..... 9c
" 30c, 40c, 50c lisle vests, forced sale price...14c and 19c
" 40c heavy knit shirt and drawers, forced sale price, 19c

Underwear, Corsets and Supporters

Ladies' 75c union suits, forced sale price.....39c
Children's 25c shirt and drawers, forced sale price..... 9c
" 50c shirt and drawers, forced sale price.....19c
" 75c union suits, forced sale price.....29c
" ideal waists, 25c value, forced sale priee.....15c
" nazareth waists, 25c value, forced sale price.....13c
Boys' and girls' 15c hose, forced sale price..... 7c
" " bearskin, bull dog brand hose, 25c value, forced sale price.....11c and 13c
Ladies' 75c corset, forced sale price.....39c
" American Beauty corsets, forced sale price.....79c
" Kabo corsets, forced sale price.....79c
" 25c hose supporters, forced sale price.....11c
Children's garters, up to 35c, forced sale price.....9c and 11c

Gloves, Collars and Veils

Ladies' long black and white lisle gloves, $1.75 value, forced sale price.....59c
" long black and white lisle gloves, $1.50 and $1.75 value, forced sale price.....69c and 79c
" Windson ties, worth up to 50c, forced sale, 19c and 25c
" turn over collars, worth to 50c, forced sale, 8c, 11c 14c
" $1.00 auto veils, forced sale price.....69c
" 25c Maline in all colors, forced sale price.....11c
25c box ruching, forced sale price.....15c
25c quality ruching, per yard, forced sale price.....10c

Notions

500 Pearl shirt wast sets, forced sale price.....15c
25c hair combs, forced sale price.....15c
15c hat pins, forced sale price..... 5c
10c card pearl buttons, forced sale price..... 3c
Luster cotton, all colors, forced sale price.....spool 3c
Coats darning cotton, forced sale price.....spool 2c
White tape, forced sale price.....3 for 5c
Hair pins, forced sale price.....pkg 3c
Hooks and eyes, forced sale price.....card 3c
Angora skirt braid, forced sale price.....pkg 7c
Beauty pins, rolled plate, forced sale price.....card 5c
Bone collar buttons, forced sale price.....card 5c

Children's Wearing Apparel

Boys' 35c Banner Brand waists, all sizes, forced sale price, 19c
" Buster Brown wash suits, $1.00 value, sale price.....59c
Boys' and girls' 75c white Pekay hats, forced sale price.....49c
Girls' 50c sun bonnets, forced sale price.....19c
Boys' and girls' 50c sailor Tam O'Shanters, sale price.....29c
Children's $1.75 white dresses, neatly made, forced sale.....69c
" colored dresses, worth up to $3.00, forced sale price.....69c, 79c, 99c
" white dresses, $2.00 value, forced sale price.....$1.29
" white dresses, $1.50 value, sale price.....99c
A big line of children's underwear at slaughtered prices.

Infants' Wearing Apparel

Infants' 25c caps, neatly trimmed, forced sale price.....11c
" 50c mercerized caps, forced sale price.....29c
" 35c kimonas, forced sale price.....19c
" 35c sacques, forced sale price.....19c
" Ruben shirts, forced sale price.....15c
" 25c bands, forced sale price.....15c
" 25c Booties, forced sale price.....12c
A big line of infants' coats, long dresses at less than the cost of the material.

Miscellaneous

Men's 50c four-in-hand ties, forced sale price.....25c
$5.00 suit cases, forced salt price.....$2.25
$2.50 valises, forced sale price.....$1.39
$1.00 tourist caps, forced sale price.....39c
Ladies' 50c aprons, forced sale price.....19c
$1.00 comb and brush, forced sale price.....25c
Ribbons of every color, width, material and design at 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 7c, 9c, 13c, 15c, 19c and 29c a yard.

Shirt Waists

Ladies' $1.00 dotted Swiss shirt waists, forced sale price, 49c
" $1.25 white Persian lawn, forced sale price.....69c
" $1.75 white Persian lawn, forced sale price.....99c
" $3.50 Jap silk, forced sale price.....$1.75
" $5.00 net waists, over heavy Jap silk, sale price $3.00
" $6.50 heavy taffeta silk in black and white, forced sale price.....$3.25

Parasols

Ladies' $1.00 parasols, forced sale price.....59c
" $1.50 parasols, forced sale price.....75c
" $1.75 parasols, forced sale price.....95c

Muslin Underwear

Ladies' 35c corset covers, forced sale price 19c
" 55c corset covers, forced sale price.....29c
" 35c drawers, forced sale price.....
" 50c drawers, forced sale price.....29c
" 75c gowns, forced sale price.....39c
" $1.25 gowns, forced sale price.....69c
" 75c skirts, forced sale price.....39c
" 50c short skirts, forced sale price.....29c
" $1.00 short flanelette skirts, forced sale price.....49c
" $.00 black sateen skirts, forced sale price.....69c
" $5.00 silk petticoats, all colors, forced sale price, $2.95
" $1.00 wash peticoats, all colors, forced sale price...39c

Ladies' Dressing Saques and Kimona

Ladies' 75c dressing saques, forced sale price.....39c
" 75c short kimonas, forced sale price.....39c
" long Japanese kimonas, worth up to $4.00 to go at this sale at.....$1.49
A big lot of ladies' tight fitting, all wool sweaters, worth up to $5.00, to go at this sale at.....$1.95

Ladies' Suits

20 ladies' silk shirt waist suits worth $30.00, to go at this sale for.....$9.65
$30.00 suits at $8.95. Made of all-wool novelty mixtures and plain color panama cloths in black and navy; nicely trimmed eton jacket, lined with guaranteed satin, full pleated skirts, regular $30.00 values, sale price.....$8.95
$35.00 suit for $10.00. Made of all-wool fancy mixed worsteds, also plain color panama cloth, in black, navy, tan and gray, elegantly trimmed eton jackets with taffeta silk linings, full kilted skirts, values to 35.00.....$10.00
$40.00 suits at 12.75. Made of all-wool panama cloths and voiles, in champagne, navy, black and pearl gray, also some handsome patterns novelty mixtures; elaborately trimmed with taffeta silk bands and silk beaid trimmings, elegant pleated skirts, former price 40.00; now...$12.75
$45.00 suits now 14.95. Made of chiffon panama cloth, also voiles and etamines in black, navy, brown, gray, and champagne; also elegant patterns of novelty mixtures; elegantly trimmed with braids and persian trimmings, lined throughout with taffeta silk; full pleated skirts; former price 45.00; now.....$14.95
Ladies' white duck suits, 8.00 value, forced sale price..... 3.25
Ladies' wash suits, 3.50 value, forced sale price..... 1.75

Ladies' Walking Skirts

Ladies' $3.50 tailored skirts, forced sale price.....$1.49
Ladies' 5.00 tailored skirts, forced sale price..... 2.49
Ladies' 7.00 tailored skirts, forced sale price..... 3.49

Ladies' Coats and Wraps

Ladies' $10.00 coats, short and long, forced sale price.....$4.75
Ladies' 12.50 coats, short and long, forced sale price..... 5.50
Ladies' 15.00 coats, short and long, forced sale price..... 6.95
Ladies' 12.50 long cravanettes, forced sale price..... 4.75
Ladies' 15.00 long cravanettes, forced sale price..... 5.50
Ladies' 20.00 long cravanettes, forced sale price..... 8.50

Millinery Department

The entire second floor of this building is devoted to nothing but millinery, the largest department in this city. Everything to be sold for less than the cost to manufacture.
200 ladies' 1.00 sailor hats, forced sale price.....49c
200 ladies' 2.50, 3.00 and 4.00 trimmed hats, forced sale....95c
200 ladies' 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 trimmed hats, forced sale....75c
50 ladies' mourning hats, trimmed. 5.00 value, forced sale, 1.75
150 children's hats, 2.00 value, forced sale price.....75c
150 children's hats, 3.00 value, forced sale price.....1.00
$4.00 Ostrich Plumes, forced sale price.....1.75
$5.00 Ostrich Plumes, forced sale price.....2.00
Children's 50c and 75c sailor hats, forced sale price, 15c and 19c
300 ladies' untrimmed hats, worth up to 1.00, forced sale price.....15c, 19c and 29c
A big lot of flowers and foliage worth up to 1.00 to be thrown on one big table and sold during this sale for 10c, 15c, 19c

79-81 South First Street

Lincoln's Love Affairs

And His Early Experiences as a Lawmaker

By WARD HILL LAMON,
Lincoln's Friend and Bodyguard

(Continued From Last Week)

Enter Sweetheart No. 4.

Mr. Lincoln and Mary were engaged, and their marriage was only a question of time. But Mr. Lincoln's love affairs were destined never to run smoothly, and now one Miss Matilda Edwards made her "sweet appearance" and

MARY TODD.

brought havoc in her train. She was the sister of Ninian W. Edwards and came to spend a year with her brother. She was very fair and soon was the reigning belle. No sooner did Lincoln know her than he felt his heart change. The other affair, according to the Edwardses, according to Stuart, according to Herndon, according to Lincoln and everybody else, was a "policy match," but this was love. For awhile he evidently tried hard to go on as before, but his feelings were too strong to be concealed. Mr. Edwards endeavored to reconcile matters by getting his sister to marry Speed, but the rebellious beauty refused Speed incontinently, as she did Douglas, too, and married Mr. Schuyler Strong. Poor Lincoln never whispered a word of his passion to her. His high sense of honor prevented that, and perhaps she would not have listened to him if it had been otherwise.

At length, after long reflection, in great agony of spirit, Mr. Lincoln concluded that duty required him to make a candid statement of his feelings to the lady who was entitled to his hand.

[redacted] a letter and told her gen- asked Speed to deliver it, but tly that he did not love her. Speed advised him to burn it. "Speed," said Mr. Lincoln, "I always knew you were an obstinate man. If you won't deliver it, I'll get some one else to do it." But Speed now had the letter in his hand and, emboldened by the warm friendship that existed between them, replied: "I shall not deliver it nor give it to you to be delivered. Words are forgotten, misunderstood, passed by, not noticed in a private conversation, but once put your words in writing and they stand as a living and eternal monument against you. If you think you have will and manhood enough to go and see her and speak to her what you say in that letter, you may do that." Lincoln went to see her forthwith and reported to Speed. He said that when he made his somewhat startling communication she rose and said, "'The deceiver shall be deceived—woe is me!' alluding to a young man she had fooled." Mary told him she knew the reason of his change of heart and released him from his engagement. Some parting endearments took place between them, and then, as the natural result of those endearments, a reconciliation.

We quote again from Mrs. Edwards: "Lincoln and Mary were engaged. Everything was ready and prepared for the marriage, even to the supper. Mr. Lincoln failed to meet his engagement. Cause, insanity!

"In his lunacy he declared he hated Mary and loved Miss Edwards. This is true, yet it was not his real feelings. A crazy man hates those he loves when at himself. Often, often, is this the case. The world had it that Mr. Lincoln backed out, and this placed Mary in a peculiar situation, and to set herself right and free Mr. Lincoln's mind she wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln stating that she would release him from his engagement. * * * The whole of the year was a crazy spell. Miss Edwards was at our house, say, a year. I asked Miss Edwards if Mr. Lincoln ever mentioned the subject of his love to her. Miss Edwards said: 'On my word, he never mentioned such a subject to me. He never even stooped to pay me a compliment.'"

In the language of Mr. Edwards, "Lincoln went as crazy as a loon," and was taken to Kentucky by Speed, who kept him "until he recovered." He "did not attend the legislature in 1841-42 for this reason."

CHAPTER XIII.

Marriage to Mary Todd and His Advice to Speed.

MR. HERNDON devoutly believes that Mr. Lincoln's insanity grew out of a most extraordinary complication of feelings—aversion to the marriage proposed, a counter attachment to Miss Edwards and a new access of unspeakable tenderness for the memory of Ann Rutledge—the old love struggling with a new one, and each sending to his heart a sacrificial pang as he thought of his solemn engagement to marry a third person. In this opinion Mr. Speed appears to concur, as shown by his letter below. At all events, Mr. Lincoln's derangement was nearly if not quite complete. "We had to remove razors from his room," says Speed, "take away all knives and other dangerous things. It was terrible." And now Speed determined to do for him what Bowlin Greene had done on a similar occasion at New Salem. Having sold out his store on the 1st of January, 1841, he took Mr. Lincoln with him to his home in Kentucky and kept him there during most of the summer and fall, or until he seemed sufficiently restored to be given his liberty again at Springfield, when he was brought back to his old quarters. During this period "he was at times very melancholy" and, by his own admission, "almost contemplated self destruction." It was about this time that he wrote some gloomy lines under the head of "Suicide," which were published in the Sangamon Journal. Mr. Herndon remembered something about them, but when he went to look for them in the office file of the Journal he found them neatly cut out, "supposed to have been done," says he, "by Lincoln." Speed's mother was much pained by the "deep depression" of her guest and gave him a Bible, advising him to read it, to adopt its precepts and pray for its promises. He acknowledged this attempted service after he became president by sending her a photograph of himself, with this inscription: "To my very good friend, Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, from whose pious hands I received an Oxford Bible twenty years ago." But Mrs. Speed's medicine, the best ever offered for a mind diseased, was of no avail in this case. Among other things, he told Speed, referring probably to his inclination to commit suicide, "that he had done nothing to make any human being remember that he had lived and that to connect his name with the events transpiring in his day and generation and so impress himself upon them as to link his name with something that would redound to the interest of his fellow man was what he desired to live for." Of this conversation he pointedly reminded Speed at the time or just before the time he issued the emancipation proclamation.

What took place after his return to Springfield cannot be better told than in the words of the friends of both parties. "Mr. Edwards and myself," says Mrs. Edwards, "after the first crash of things, told Mary and Lincoln that they had better not ever marry; that their natures, minds, education, raising, etc., were so different that they could not live happy as man and wife; had better never think of the subject again. All at once we heard that Mr. Lincoln and Mary had secret meetings at Mr. S. Francis', editor of the Springfield Journal. Mary said the reason this was so—the cause why it was—was that the world, woman and man, were uncertain and slippery and that it was best to keep the secret courtship from all eyes and ears. Mrs. Lincoln told Mr. Lincoln that, though she had released him in the letter spoken of, yet she would hold the question an open one—that is, that she had not changed her mind, but felt as always. * * * The marriage of Mr. Lincoln and Mary was quick and sudden—one or two hours' notice." How poor Mr. Lincoln felt about it may be gathered from the reminiscences of his friend J. H. Matheny, who says "that Lincoln and himself, in 1842, were very friendly; that Lincoln came to him one evening and said, 'Jim, I shall have to marry that girl.'" He was married that evening, but, Matheny says, "he looked as if he was going to the slaughter" and that Lincoln "had often told him directly and individually that he was driven into the mar-

JAMES H. MATHENY.

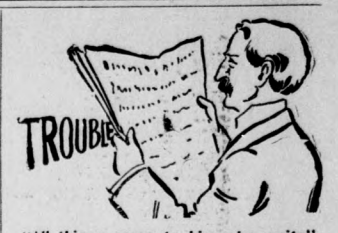
riage concocted and planned by the Edwards family; that Miss Todd—afterward Mrs. Lincoln—was crazy for a week or so, not knowing what to do, and that he loved Miss Edwards and went to see her, and not Mrs. Lincoln."

The license to marry was issued on the 4th of November, 1842, and on the same day the marriage was celebrated by Charles Dresser, "M. G." With this date carefully borne in mind, the following letters are of surpassing interest. They are relics not only of a great man, but of a great agony.

The first is from Mr. Speed to Mr. Herndon and explains the circumstances under which the correspondence took place.

(To be Continued)

Subscribe for the "Press."



"All things come to him who waits"—does not apply to relief from eye troubles. **Relief** does not come by waiting—**Trouble** does.

Defective vision seems to you a small thing now—it may be a small thing that can be easily corrected—but the trouble behind it is often of such magnitude that unless promptly and properly attended to the results may be, and often are, serious. It will cost you nothing to ascertain just the condition of your eyes, and by so doing you may avoid mistakes that would cause you life-long sorrow and regret. Don't wait for trouble to come to you. Come to us and avoid it.

Dr. Geo. B. Pratt Dr. B. K. Kerr

San Jose's Leading Opticians

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Open Saturday Evenings

Let Us Make Your Rubber Stamps, Stencils

We are prepared to furnish on short notice all styles of rubber stamps and supplies, fruit stamps, dating stamps, seals, house numbers, dog tags, etc. We make a specialty of stencil cutting and anything in the job printing line executed promptly. Quincey Calglesser Printing and Rubber Stamp Co., 24 West Santa Clara street, San Jose.

Spinal Adjustment.

You go to a dentist to have your teeth examined and to an oculist to get your eyes tested. Why not see a Chiro-practor who, by spinal examination is enabled to locate the cause of any physical ailment, and knows how to adjust in order to restore health.

E. D. B. Newton, D. C.
328 N. First St., San Jose.

COME AND SEE

Our Semi Invisible Toric-Bifocals.

We grind them at

BALL OPTICAL CO.

112 South First Street
Third door from San Fernando Street

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. RANKIN, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of William B. Rankin, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this Notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office of Oneal and Richardson, attorneys at law, Rooms 5, 15, and 16, Smout Building, No. 67 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose, California, which place said Administratrix hereby selects as the place of business of said estate, in the County of Santa Clara.

San Jose, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1907.

MABEL R. JOHNSON,
Administratrix of the Estate of William B. Rankin, deceased.

Oneal & Richardson, Attorneys for Administratrix.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TOWARD SAN FRANCISCO

6:32 a m, Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.
7:10 a m, Daily (except Sunday) to San Francisco, via Palo Alto.
7:30 a m, New Almaden to San Jose, Mixed.
2:45 p m, Freight.
3:10 p m, Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

8:26 a m, Freight
Leave S. F. 8:20 a m Daily, via Oakland, including Sunday, arrive Campbell 11:00.
5:08 p m, New Almaden Mixed, Daily.
Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, via Palo Alto, arrive Campbell 6:55.
Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, including Sunday, via Oakland, arrive Campbell 7:30.

Samuel F. Cooper, President — Benj. Campbell, Vice-President
John F. Duncan, Cashier

The Bank of Campbell

A general banking, exchange, loan and collection business transacted. Exchange direct on New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Accounts solicited.

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SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FACTORY AT BELVIDERE, ILL.

MINING CAMPS OF BIG BONANZA DAYS

EDITOR SIMKINS WRITES OF HIS VISIT TO VIRGINIA CITY AND THE COMSTOCK LODE.

Reminiscences of Former Days and Descriptions of Present Conditions in the Region Where Millions of Dollars Have Been Produced.

The Sagebrush State.

Some of the very old school geographies set down a liberal area of the western part of the United States as the Great American Desert. This included the greater part of the country from the Rocky to the Sierra Nevada mountains. Succeeding editions of later text books gradually cut down this alleged desert until now it is chased clear down to the uttermost corner of obscurity on the lowest boundary between Nevada and California and is called Death Valley. The late exploits of "Scotty" the miner have been bringing even this remnant into the limelight. "Twenty-Mule Team Borax" also assists in making the place known. The greater part of Nevada is a parched and wind-swept plain, broken here and there by rolling hills that now and then rise to the dignity of mountains. Along the western edge these mountains form the vanguard of the high Sierras which lie just over the line in California.

Nevada is the third largest state in the Union in area and it holds the unboasted and unsung distinction of having the smallest population of all. Unless the balance has been disturbed by the rush of goldseekers into Tonopah and Goldfield regions since the last census was taken, the whole state has a population about that of the city of San Jose. Thirty years ago almost the entire population of thirty thousand was centered at Virginia City and Gold Hill. Now the bulk of the population is at Reno and that place wears some of the characteristics of the San Francisco of '49.

Fin-de-siecle Explorers.

In company with J. V. Swift of Redwood City I set out to have a look over the mining camps of the Big Bonanza days. Rising at 6 o'clock and taking breakfast for the last time at Tahoe tavern we pulled out on the 7 o'clock train Sunday morning. At Truckee we stopped long enough to see the famous tilting stone, an immense boulder upon which an observatory is built, and the whole is so nicely balanced by nature that it can be swayed by the hand.

Although we both had thousand-mile newspaper transportation in our pockets we were compelled to "dig down" for $1.45 each for cash fare from Truckee to Reno simply because we were crossing a state line and our scrip is ruled out by the interstate commerce commission.

This entire distance, the railroad follows the banks of the Truckee river. That swift and turbulent stream has cut a canyon for itself down the mountain slopes. The strong fall of the stream is utilized at many places for waterpower to run sawmills, paper mills and electric power plants. Electric power generated here is not only used in nearby mines but is transmitted to Reno and Virginia City many miles away. This river irrigates a large section of Western Nevada and finally loses itself in Pyramid lake which has no outlet. Whenever the proposition of tapping Lake Tahoe to supply water to San Francisco is broached the whole state of Nevada rises as one man to fight it. And well they may, for without the Truckee river to stay it, the wolfish desert would devour what remains of the state.

A wide-Open Town.

Reno is a rapidly growing city of sixteen thousand. It has doubled in population in the last four years. The clink of gold that is pouring out of the Tonopan region makes business hum. What San Francisco was to the early California mines Reno now is to the new Nevada diggings.

Fine brick business blocks, paved streets, trolley cars, metropolitan newspapers with perfecting presses and Associated Press service, handsome stores and public buildings all point to a state of present prosperity and future bright prospects. Reno is what is called a "wide-open" town in the most liberal sense of the word. While we saw no signs of lawless violence, and doubtless person and property are as safe there as in Chicago, gambling for big money is as public and common as eating in restaurants. Commercial Row along the railroad is lined with gilded palaces, combination of saloon and gambling house. Walking right in from the street you are at once in the midst of a hurly-burly of people crowded around roulette and faro tables and various other games designed to separate the fool from his money. Here you see big stacks of gold and silver coin under the dealers' hands and other big stacks of chips which represent money in the games. At every one of these numerous places there seems to be money enough in sight to stock a national bank. Suckers without number crowd in to throw their money away at the feet of the goddess of chance. It was told that some of these places pay their owners a net profit of over one thousand dollars a day. The Reno Journal is beginning to agitate the question of curbing the gambling power, but most of the people seem to look upon present conditions as a matter of course. Great interest is taken in the get-rich-quick process. Some make sudden fortunes legitimately, like Senator George S. Nixon, who bids fair to dominate the state as William Sharon did in the Comstock days. His rise from bank clerk to millionaire will doubtless be told to the next generation as we now listen to the tales of the early times.

World's Crookedest Railroad.

From Reno to Virginia City in an air line is eighteen miles. By wagon road over the Geiger grade it is twenty-three, and by the Virginia & Truckee railroad, the crookedest road in the world, it is fifty-two. The cash fare is $3 single trip, or $4 round trips. I mention this here because it is evidently a valuable piece of information. We asked about fifty different people and not one of them could give us an idea of the rate. Knowing something of mountain rates, we had been feeling our purses apprehensively and wondering if we would have money enough. Never depend upon trying to find out anything from people along the way. Might as well ask a lobster how far it is to Jericho.

Visit Carson City.

Leaving at 1 o'clock we reached Carson City about 3. The train stopped here one hour, probably to rest, as no other reason seemed apparent. We were not waiting for connections and there was little or nothing to load on or unload. We were glad, however, of the chance it gave us to see the place. We walked down the main street and the first point of interest was the branch of the United States mint, now long since idle, where the silver of the flush times was coined. It is a substantial sandstone building two stories high. A little further along on the other side is the postoffice and federal court building, a three-story red-brick building that would be a credit to a much larger city than Carson. Lastly we visited the state house, a substantial stone building set in the center of a large square filled with beautiful trees. The corridors are lined with cabinets containing large mineral collections which have been exhibited at various world's fairs. The square is enclosed by a strong iron fence set upon a coping of stone. Our townsman, H. W. Husky, is now serving a term here as a member of the legislature. A good record may secure him a pardon. We did not have time to visit the penitentiary, said to be an interesting place, but dangerous for politicians.

Virginia City Quiet.

From Carson the railroad plunges into the hills and climbs the grade toward Virginia City. It is said that the curve of the tracks make seventeen complete circles in thirty miles. At Mound House a road branches off to Goldfield and Keeler, on Owens lake. Near 6 o'clock we passed through Gold Hill over a high trestle almost above the roof of the Crown Point hoisting works. Next was Virginia City resting upon the steep eastern slope of Mount Davidson. Leaving the cars we climbed a street almost as steep as the roof of a house, one block up to the main thoroughfare and brought up at the International hotel.

When I tell you that this is a six-story brick hotel running clear through the block from C to B street, you will call to mind the rush and hurry of Market street. But no. Goldsmith's deserted village is more like it. If Catullus had cobwebs in his purse, the same idea on a large scale would apply to this whole town. But before describing the decay of past greatness I am going to pause now to sketch its history.

Early Exploration.

The discovery of gold in California in 1849 turned the footsteps of fortune hunters the world over toward the Pacific coast. When the placers of the Sierras up and down the length of the whole state had been prospected and explored over and over for ten years the more venturesome spirits pushed farther into the interior and overrun the mountains of Nevada. Following the course of the Carson river—named after Kit Carson, the first white man to explore it in 1833—straggling parties reached Gold canyon, which leads from the valley up to Mount Davidson, at various times from 1852 to 1858. They found small quantities of placer gold which panned out from $2 to $10 per day. In the spring of 1859 Peter O'Riley and Pat McLaughlin set to work near the head of the ravine where the ground began to rise toward the mountain. The panning was poor and having but a small stream they started to dig a hole to collect the water in.

The First Big Strike.

At a depth of four feet they came upon a stratum of odd-looking black dirt which proved to be rich decomposed ore. This was the beginning of the Ophir mine, the first strike on the world-famous Comstock lode It was so much richer in gold than anything they had yet seen that they were able to take out $1,000 a day. Even then they were ignorant of the fact that the black stuff they were throwing away was silver and that it was the real bonanza. Four other miners were taken into the partnership, one of them being "Old Pancake" Comstock, after whom the lode was named. McLaughlin sold his sixth for $3,500. Others sold at prices ranging from $3,000 to $7,000 except O'Riley, who held on until he got $40,000 for his share. All sold long before any one suspected the real richness of the vein. They profited nothing from the millions and millions that were later taken out.

The winter following the discovery was one of unheard-of severity, but the warmth of spring in 1860 and the news of the great strike brought swarms of prospectors from California. They staked out the whole country in claims and it required long years to demonstrate that the rich ground was mostly confined to this single great vein, the Comstock lode, which cuts across the eastern slope of Mount Davidson.

The Story of Geology.

The lode fills a great fissure four miles long and of greatly varying width. The rock on the west side of the vein is syenite, while that on the east side is porphery. In early geologic ages, volcanic action rent these rocks asunder and the fissure thus made was kept open by the tumbling back of vast masses of the rock. Doubtless there burst up through the opening vast masses of hot mineral waters, steam and gases, and these charged the vein with its rich sulphurets and other ores of silver. Plenty of evidence has been found to support this theory.

The vein at first dips to the west, but at a depth of about [illegible] dred feet it turns and [illegible] east continuously at an angle of from thirty to fifty degrees. It thus passes completely under the cities of Virginia and Gold Hill. This mighty slice of ore enlarged here and there in great pockets as much as two hundred and fifty feet wide, sinks down into the bowels of the earth no one knows how deep. The deepest mines have followed it over half a mile downward. The declining price of silver and the difficulty of overcoming the water, the heat and the pressure are responsible for the practical suspension of operations.

The Mines.

Mentioning only the most important of the big producing mines along the Comstock, beginning at the north edge of Virginia City and reaching Gold Hill, there are the Mexican, the Ophir, the California, the Consolidated Virginia, the Best and Belcher, the Gould and Curry, the Savage, the Chollar-Potosi, the Hale and Norcross, the Bullion, the Imperial, the Crown Point, the Yellow Jacket and the Overman. Every one of these mines has produced millions.

The Big Bonanza.

In October, 1873, the year that silver was "demonotized" by congress, the shaft of the Consolidated Virginia had reacher the 1167-foot level and in drifting about 250 feet toward the southeast, a very large body of ore was struck. No great excitement developed till a year later, when the shaft was down 1500 feet and the ore body was found to be of extraordinary size and richness. A great cavern or pocket was found. If emptied (since at first it was solid ore and now is almost as solid a framework of "square sets" of timber), this great cavern would hold two of the largest churches in America, steeples and all and still leave plenty of room. This was the "Big Bonanza" which made the colossal fortunes of Mackey, Flood, Fair and O'Brien. The money taken out of this hole made possible the resumption of specie payments, that cemented the credit of our government in the '70s; it laid Atlantic cables and stretched the Postal telegraph lines, erected the old Palace hotel and other notable buildings of San Francisco, built the South Pacific Coast railroad, engineered corners in wheat and did many other things requiring great sums to accomplish. Three million dollars a month was taken out of this bonanza for several years.

We Visit a Mine.

It was our good fortune to secure permission to go down into this mine. I will attempt a short description of what we saw. I will say in the beginning that this was my first and only experience with a mine of any kind and if any experienced miner reads these lines I hope he will make allowances for my lack of knowledge.

For short this is called the C. & C. or Con. Virginia. The hoisting works are located a few hundred feet down Six-Mile canyon from the depot. The buildings are painted red with white trimmings and the five tall black smokestacks give them a factory-like appearance. Under each stack is a boiler and furnace burning big cordwood and making steam to run the hoisting engines, the electric dynamos and the air compressor. The hoisting engines, of 750 horsepower, raise and lower the "cages" or elevators in the shafts to bring up and take down the ore cars, men and supplies. The dynamos furnish electric light to all the tunnels and drifts and run motors attached to pumps and blowers. The pumps take out the water which collects in great quantities in the lower levels and the blowers or rotary fans drive the fresh cool air through tin pipes as large as a man's body to the tunnels, where the miners are at work. This artificial ventilation on a large scale is absolutely necessary to enable the men to stand the great heat. The air compressor furnishes power to run the drills and the smaller hoists at the secondary shafts which are called "winzes."

The General Plan.

Imagine a great hotel or office building with its elevators and its hallways radiating out at every floor and you have the most familiar illustration of the plan of a mine that I can think of. The elevator is the "shaft," the various floors are the "levels," the hallways are the "drifts" and the rooms reached by these drifts might be the ore "pockets." Then if you were away off in the northeast corner of the seventeenth floor and wanted to get to the fourteenth without going so far to the elevator, a small elevator might go down a few floors right at that point. This little elevator shaft would be a "winze."

The cables that pull up the cages are flat steel webs of woven wire about seven inches wide and one inch thick. High up over the mouth of the shaft the cables pass over [illegible] the "shives" and then [illegible] around the huge drums at the hoisting engines. The engineer is guided by signals struck on a gong-bell by means of a bell-rope that hangs straight down the side of the shaft in easy reach of the man in the elevator cage. At the engines are big upright drums that revolve vertically and a spiral hoop passing up or down over numbers pasted on the sides of the drum indicates to the engineer the exact location of the cage at any moment and enables him to stop it within an inch of any deep-down level desired.

To the Lower Regions.

We were shown to dressing rooms and told to make a complete change of clothes down to the skin and don the suits we found there. These consisted of thick navy-blue flannel shirts and trousers, corduroy coats, slouch hats and heavy thick-soled shoes. Fixed up in these rigs we were sights fit to make the dead sit up and take notice. We were taken in charge by a most agreeable young electrician who was very obliging in explaining everything to us. We stepped upon the cage, which is only an open iron platform supported by upright rods at the sides, crossbar over the top and working on smooth wooden guides to keep it from striking the sides of the shaft.

Grasping the crossbar over our heads we dropped swiftly into the darkness. The cage neatly fits the size of the shaft and we could not spill out, but if we leaned over, our heads would strike the swiftly passing timbers. As the cable rapidly pays out, its "spring" causes the cage to vibrate in a way to make cold chills chase each other down the spine of the novice. This is helped out by the guide telling of cases where the cage has broken loose and dropped to the bottom, cutting through timbers twelve inches thick like putty. Safety cages are now in use to guard against this by releasing wedges that stop the descent the instant the cable breaks. Being lowered straight down into a narrow black hole for half a mile, while standing on a wobbling open platform, is a sensation like nothing else on earth.

The Sutro Tunnel.

The first sight we encountered was the Sutro tunnel, 1600 feet down. In 1869 Adolph Sutro, afterwards mayor of San Francisco and owner of the Cliff House, but then a young mining engineer, conceived a great plan. All the Comstock mines had to pump out floods of water from great depths with costly Cornish pumps. Only an engineer can properly appreciate the difficulty of lifting great quantities of water 1600 feet to the surface. A column of water that high would exert pressure enough to burst phenomenally thick iron pipes and to pump against such a head would be an impossible task in that situation. These Cornish pumps were therefore arranged in steps to raise the water from level to level. The great expense and difficulty of doing this formed one of the serious obstacles to deep mining.

Adolph Sutro determined to start a tunnel from the floor of the Carson valley to bore under the hills for a distance of four miles and tap the Comstock lode at a depth of 1600 feet. Ten years of effort, not the least difficult part of which was raising the money by the aid of the United States congress and European capitalists, carried this undertaking to completion.

This tunnel provides drainage by gravity for all the mines above the 1600-foot level and below that the water was lifted only up to the tunnel. Sutro's company was to be reimbursed by a royalty of $2 a ton on all ore taken from the mines thus drained. The bonanzas pinched out in a few years after the Sutro tunnel was finished and doubtless the undertaking never paid for itself. Had it been bored ten years earlier all this would have been different.

Draining a Mine.

I am a bit confused as to the exact location, but I think it was at 2100 feet that we made the first stop. We stepped off into a lighted room of considerable size containing transformers and into which several tunnels opened. Here we had our first sight of drainage. The water ran through ditches under the floors of the tunnels and collected in a cistern or sump. Cornish pumps are now obsolete and an ingenious siphon arrangement is here used in place of them. A small pipe of about an inch bore carries down a stream of water from the upper levels under enormous pressure and this stream released into a ten-inch pipe from the sump carries with it the big stream of water. This automatic siphon principle carries the water up to the Sutro tunnel.

Next to drainage the most important thing is ventilation. It is absolutely necessary that a constant change of air take place to remove the foul gases. This ventilation for the most part is automatic, like the movement of ocean currents. The Con Virginia shaft is a "downcast," while its neighbor, the Ophir, shaft is an "up-cast." That is to say, the air automatically rushes down the one shaft, through the connecting tunnels and up the other to the surface again.

The Great Heat.

This goes on all the time without expense, but it is quite a different matter to get fresh air into the remote drifts and blind leads. It must be forced through large tubes by rotary electric fans. We reached portions of the mine where the air was so hot even with blowers going that we could remain only a few minutes. Boiling hot water poured out in places and the rocks were hot enough to be painful to the touch of the hand.

In places like this, so-called "snowsheds" are used. This is a smaller tunnel of tight planking built through the larger hot tunnel to keep back the heated air as snow is kept off a track in the mountains. One lingers in the draft of a blower as though he were clinging to a lifeboat in a storm at sea. It was in places like this that we realized why we had to change our clothes for the flannel rig. We perspired in streams. The miners here wear no clothes at all except cap, shoes and a pair of short drawers. I told Swift that he had better take this heat as an awful warning and mend his ways.

Method of Timbering.

Where the tunnels are cut through solid rock, no timbers are needed, but for the most part the rock is loose and "swells" or closes in on a tunnel with very great pressure. Every five feet a frame is set up, consisting of two posts with a beam or cap across the top. These are of twelve-by-twelve timbers. Outside these sets heavy planking holds back the rock. This planking does not rest directly upon the timbers in the swelling ground because the gradual pressure would snap even the heaviest beams. The planks are held out from the timbers by pegs about six inches long and two inches square. One end is set flat against the post, while the other end, slightly sharpened, rests against the plank. The pressure drives this peg into the plank like a nail. Before the head is reached, in the course of time, the planks are removed and more rock taken out and they are then reset. Where large pockets are taken out the method of timbering is to build up "square-sets" of heavy framed timbers like square blocks or cribs to fill up the whole space. Here and there these squares are planked up and filled with loose rock forming stone pillars from the floor to the roof of the cavern.

Shafts do not always go down vertically, but sometimes on an incline. Here the method of hoisting is different. Tracks are laid on the incline and cars, called "giraffs," with low front and high hind wheels to keep them level are pulled up and down by cables. These various hoists are operated by compressed air engines located at convenient points. While waiting for a cage we were given seats beside the engineer where a blower gave up a cooling current of air.

Back to the Surface.

We left our cards at the telephone station down 2300 feet and as soon as the cage returned from lower depths, where a miner had gone to measure the water, we stepped aboard and were whisked up again to the surface.

Batting our eyes to the returning daylight we went to the dressing rooms to discard our gnome-like costumes, take a bath and resume civilian attire. Feeling thankful to the management for our experiences, we were nevertheless much relieved to find ourselves in the everyday world again and we voted that miners surely earn all the pay they get. These rough-looking men are the kindest and most courteous people one could care to meet.

The yield of the Comstock filled the world with money in the '70s and stimulated business everywhere. Not only in the direct but in the indirect ways this influence was felt. Machinery and supplies were purchased and shipped, railroads were built, forests were cut down and sawed up to be flumed down the mountains. Not the least interesting of these enterprises, ranking close to the Sutro tunnel in daring, was the building of waterworks for the Comstock.

The Wonderful Waterworks.

Virginia City has the same elevation above the sea as has Lake Tahoe and it is high above the Carson river. Nothing daunted, they searched out Lake Marlett in the range east of Tahoe and one thousand feet higher. This water was siphoned across Washoe valley 1700 feet deep through big pipes six inches thick reinforced by iron bands. Coming up on the other side it was flumed through the range, far up on the side of Mount Davidson, where ten million gallon reservoirs are located. The pressure of the water is great enough to blow up a burning building like a charge of dynamite. Down in the valley at Franktown one time a valve was opened, when the water issued like smoke, and breaking the valve loose, it tore up the country until it was shut off at the top.

This letter has reached such length that I must close with the story not half told. I wanted to tell about the decay of Virginia City, with its deserted buildings, boarded-up stores and rotting wooden sidewalks. Of the International hotel where all the notables, from General Grant to Tom Thumb, put up and whose old registers are curious rosters of Pacific Coast history. The waste dumps, the stampmills and the cemetery. The miners' opera house where showers of gold were thrown at the popular players, and many other things too numerous to mention.

The Newspapers.

The town has two daily papers to supply a population at present the size of Mayfield. They are the Evening Chronicle and the Morning Territorial Enterprise. Both were established in the flush times, the latter as far back as 1858, now only mere shadows of their former selves When Mark Twain was city editor of the Enterprise it employed twenty-three compositors to set its type. The famous Dan DeQuille for many years was employed on these papers and he has written a book called "The Big Bonanza," an interesting history of mining days. We spent part of our time reading the musty files of the old days, particularly the accounts of the great fire of October 26, 1875, which swept away nearly the whole town. It was rebuilt in sixty days better than before.

I am now going to quit. Swift and I got back to Reno, hoping to catch our party at Truckee. We missed connections, but spent some time in company with Graham H. Beebe and Ed L. Houchins, both formerly of The Times, but now leading lights on the Nevada State Journal, who showed us the town in good style. When ready to depart at last I was reduced to 5 cents and my railroad tickets. That was a new sensation that amused me. I was not scared, because there was Swift, of whom I borrowed one-fifty. I bravely resolved to have a good time as long as Swift had a dollar. Our reaching San Francisco was described in a previous letter.

H. W. SIMKINS.